thority and British institutions in their American Colonies, and as apparent anxiety to admit, as a sort of test of liberality, that sooner or later changes must be made, which, it is clear, would prove destructive of both; they have observed a cautious

Britain or of Ireland. When yer it may come to the trial, they know that they will not be left to struste alone: that humanity—the ties of kin-dred—the sense of national honour, will alike foraid it; and that their fellow-subjects at home cannot, and will not submit, to see them torn from the British Empire while it has strength to defend For her own sake then, as well as for the sake of the people of these Provinces, and for the pace of the world, it is above all things desirable that there should no longer be room for any misconception on this roint. Twenty millions of moconception on this roint. Twenty millions of money have, in a sprit of general philanthrophy, been devoted by Great Britain to the redemption of the coloured inhabitants of her West India Islands from a state of slavery—that however was a slavery regulared and mitigated by law. One million applied, as the noble Duke of Wellington was proceeding to apply it, ten years ago, would have secured a greater number of free subjects of Britain in the Canadas, against all feet of that worse bondage, a subjection to hordes of foreign

worse bondage, a subjection to hordes of foreign outlaws, who have grown in habitual disregard of these restraints which are necessary to ensure lib-erty, and every other blessing that distinguishes civilized society. vilized society.

Your Committee have been led to discuss so Your Committee hive been led to discuss so much at large those subjects which engross attention at the present momen', that they can scarcely do more than allude to some other matters, which are too important, nevertheless, to be whally omitted, in's review of the political state

of this Province.

It is in their opinion exceedingly to be regretted It is in their opinion exceedingly to be regretted that the questions which have been advocated respecting the Clergy Reserves are still open, and apparently with as little prospect of a final settlement as at any former period. It is not surprising that Her Majesty's Government should be reluctant to undertake the task of endeavouring to bring these questions to a satisfactory decision, and that they should persevere in attempting to gain that desirable object through the intervention of the Provincial Legislature; for it is natural to supthe Provincial Legislature; for it is natural to sup-pose, that the advantage of more accurate local information should enable us to encounter the diffiinformation should enable us to encounter the americal with greater convenience, and with better hones of suicess. But we apprehend, that altho' the wish to see the question settled is almost universal in this Province, there is, from various causes, but slender ground for beli-ving that the Legislature will be able to concur in any satisfac-

Your Committee has no doubt that the Legisla-

tive Council still adheres to the general view taken by them of this important subject, in the session of 1835, when it received their particular attention. It was then suggested by the Council, that before It was then suggested by the Council, that before any Legislation should take place respecting the Res. rves, it would be desirable to bring the legal rights of the respective claimants to the test of the most satisfactory judicial decision, which might be done by submitting the true construction and effect of the British Statute, 31 Geo. III chap. 31, to the consideration of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. After the right to the reserved lands, under the existing law, shall have been thus declared, or if Her Majesty shall think it inexpedient to make the reference, your Committee has no doubt that the Legislative Council will in either case, concur in an enactment for putting it has no doubt that the Legislative Council will in either case, concur in an enactment for putting it in the power of Her Majesty, or of the Imperial Parliament, to re-consider this great question, and to make such disposition of the Clergy Reserves as may appear just and right, provided that they shall be exclusively devoted to the maintenance of Public Worship, and the support of Religion within the Province. It is most earnestly to be desired that the discussions and expectations upon this subject should be brought speedily to a close by some final measure, for it is painful to observe their tendency to produce latterness of feeling among the different religious denominations, and to place in unfriendly opposition to each other, men who would be otherwise united in maintuning a just respect for our Government and laws. respect for our Government and laws.

There is another subject to which your committee do not feel that they can properly forther al-luding, viz: the present condition of this Province in respect to its finances. It is plain that the Leg-islature, in its great anxiety to advance the intersastarc, in its great and agriculture, have gone to the very utmost limit of its resources, and have pledged the credit of Upper Canada to such an extent, that any temporary interruption of diminu-tion of our revenue must lead to embarrassing reextent, that any temperature must lead to embarrassing results, unless a speedy remedy shall be applied.—
The experience of the present time must convince us that it is not safe to proceed upon calculations, which make no allowance for such political reverses as are now occasioned by the state of Lower Canada, and its probable consequences to our commerce. The first object of the Legislature will doubtless be to provide for maintaining the credit of the Province unimprired, by cosuring the punctual payment of raterest upon the public debt: faul payment of raterest upon the public debt: and your Committee is aware, that the Legislative flouncil will be most anxious to concur with the House of Assembly in whatever measures may be House of Assembly in whatever measures may be less suited to this purpose. The next consideration is the expediency of exercising a more cautious circumspection hereafter in adding to the debt of this Coleay. It is true, that the great public works in which Upper Canada has so eagerly engaged, are highly creditable to the enterprise of her people; and there can be no doubt, that the ripid increase of population and weatth, will soon anable us to rise above any temporary pressure that may be occasioned by too eager an anticipation of our resources. But your Committee most earnestly hope, that our increase of revenue may Parcelly hope, that our increase of revenue may the so husbanded in future, that we shall have the cheering prospect of gradual relief from an incumbrance which is certainly disproportioned to the Ir and state of this Province.

In remarking upon the confusion and difficulty thomas JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND was then which have arisen at Lower Canada, from the brought in. The charge against him is in substance, want of a permanent provision for the Civil List, that he being a citizen of the United States of your Committee did not forget, that the Executive America, a country at peace with Great Britain, your Committee did not forget, that the Executive America, a country at peace with Great Britain, your Committee did not forget, that the Executive

make the Legislative Council an elective conySince it has now become apparent that the separation from the Mother-Country was the object
which these political leaders had really in view,
it is not surprising that their efforts should have
been mainly directed to the destruction of that bartier, which the Legislative Council must ever present to such treasonable projects, so long as its members are selected by the Crown from among members are selected by the Crown from among the most loyal, intelligent and respectable inhabi-tants of the Colony. The value of this security bas been felt by all who duly appreciate the bles-sing of good Government, and who desire to mainsing of good Government, and who desire to maintain the connexion of these Provinces with the Empire. Although it seemed evident, that any ill-advised change in this respect, made in one Colony, was likely to be extended with little delay to the other; yet the people of this Province have felt no serions alarm on this subject, because they saw, with evident satisfaction, that the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies was decithe Secretary of State for the Colonies was decidedly opposed to that ruinous innovation: so much so indeed, that the proposition was declared to be one which it would scarcely be considered proper to discuss. It was not altogether without apprehension, however, that in the official communities of the late Governor General, and of the Royal Commissioners, some encouragement was observed to be afterwards afforded for looking for concession even upon this point. Late events, we oncession even upon this point. Late events, we trust, have put it out of the question, that any policy so destructive of British supremacy can ever be adopted; and it is only to be lamented, that it has not been always consistently and firmly de-clared that so long as these Provinces remain Co-lonies of Great Britain, their Legislative Councils will undoubtedly be composed of members appoin-ted for life by the Crown.

While your Committee have been engaged in reparing this Report the unlooked for intelligence has been received, that His Excellency Sir Fran-

thur, whose arrival may be daily expected.

It is just two years since the removal of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, was as suddenly amounced, and in both instances the change in the administration of the Communication has been declared. under circumstances, that have not failed to ex cite very serious apprehension in the minds of all precess who are well affected to our Government, and desirous of preserving the connexion of Upper Canada with the Empire. We are aware that in each case the Lieutenant Government is said to have each case the Lieutenant Governor is said to have resigned; but we are also aware, that cach a these distinguished public officers, is possessed of an energy and firmness of character, that would have prevented his retiring from the Government prople whom they governed, and that there preboth Provinces of Canada, the utmost confidence
in their political sentiments and views, and the
fullest conviction that under their administration,
the enemies of the Crown would receive neither

It is quite apparent, from the circumstance of the confidence of the countenance nor support.

It is quite apparent, from the circumstance of the circumstance of

the enemies of the Crown would receive hereacter countenance nor support.

It is quite apparent, from the circumstances at tending the hasty removal of Sir John Colborne, either that some unaccountable misaprehension ex-isted with regard to the actual state of public feeling in Upper Canada, or that the policy which that distinguished officer was pursuing did not meet the support of His Majesty's Government. It will that the same causes have not led to the departure of Sir Francis Head; and when they have seen and felt that the effect of the conduct, which seems and left that the effect of the conduct, which seems to have been thus discountenanced and discountenanced, has been to produce in this Colony a most decided, and almost universal support of British principles, they cannot but feel a very natural apprehension for the preservation of their Constitution, and of their continued connexion with the Parent State.

If these sudden changes, so injurious to the sta-bility, and, indeed, to the dignity of the Governbility, and, indeed, to the dignity of the Government, and so da gerous to the public tranquility, are to be recribed to an impression prevailing in any quarter, that the opponents of Monarch'c lanstitutions are these whom it is most prudent to conconciliate, and that, to that end, the characters and felings of the most attached subjects of the Crown must, for political expediency, be sacrificed, then we trust the events of the last three months will correct this error, and may lead to the adoption of a course mere generous and just.

It it be possible that there can be in any quarter a desire to make Upper Canada the theatre for an experiment of principles, which it may be falsely

a desire to make typer Canada the theatre for an experiment of principles, which it may be falsely imagined, are more liberal and free than those secured by our present Constitution, we earnestly hope that the wisdom of Parliament, and the good sense of the British nation, will rescue us in time from the danger which threatens our liberty & peace

Committee Raom, Legislative Council, February, 13, 1838.

From the British Colonist. COURT MARTIAL. Monday, 19th March, 1838.

Dr. Lennie being called, stated that the prisoner was now so far recovered, as to admit of his being brought before the court for trial.

Nothing has yet been said by your Committee
upon the subject of that proposition for a Radical
change in the Constitution of the Canadas, which
has been yet discussed of late years—and which
the leaders of the Assembly, in the Lower Province patticularly, have insisted upon with the meat
unreasonable violence. We mean the desire to
make the Legislative Council an elective body.—
Since if her goay herome, apparent that the sepasistance. Before this he put his hand on his sword ne objected to give it but made no particular resistance. Before this he put his hand on his swor and threatened to attack witness. Hagery ther came up, and witness told him to demand his sword from the other, whose name is Speacer,— he did so, and Spencer gave it up without resis he did so, and spencer gave it up without resis-tance. Witness then ask d Prisoner if either of them had fire arms, they replied not, and from their peaceable demeanor, witness was saisfied without searching their persons. Witness told them that they were his prisoners, and ordered them to march into the sleigh. Prisoner charged witness with having taken them on American ground, when witness desired prisoner to look at the American and Canada shores, and to bear in mind, that they were no more than one and a half miles from the latter, while they were five or six from the former. Prisoner than stated that he The Court adjourned at 4 o'clock. from the former. Prisoner then stated that he considered he had a right over all the waters, and

considered he had a right over all the waters, and desired to be taken before the commanding officer. He also expressed a hope that he would not be ill used. Witness told him that he should be brought before the commanding officer,—that he would have the benefit of the laws, but not be illused.— Witness wished it to be distinctly understood, that when he took the prisoner, they were not more than one and a half miles from the Canada shore, and on that part of Lake Eire which belongs to the British government, and that they were at least five miles from the American shore.

The swords which the Prisoner and Spencer wore, were very efficient weapons, and they wore them as military men usually do. Witness saw prisoner at Detroit some time previous—about six weeks previous, and a few days after the capture of the schooner Anne of Detroit; was dressed in military uniform, with a tri-colored cockade, in his hat, and witness believes that the same swo he then wore, is the one witness took from him on the ice. After the prisoners were secured in the sleighs, witness and Hagerty drove them on to Fort Malden, end put them under the charge of Col. the Hon. John Maitland, commanding.
Next day, (Monday) Col. Maitland having expressed a determination to send both the prisoners to Toronto, and Sutherland the day before, haven ing expressed a desire to make some comm that he should be brought before him, Major Lachlen, and Capt. Girty, all Justices of the Peace for the Western District, and he was accordingly brought before them about mid-day, in a room in the garrison, which was open to the public, and filled with auditors both civil and military. Witness then reminded Prisoner of the wish the expressed to make some communication to them, and that they were now ready to receive it, but witness at the same time cautioned Prisoner against saying any thing that might criminate himself. He said the was aware of that, but would

admitted being the author of them, and stated that some of them were written for effect. Witness asked Prisoner when he had reduced his statement to writing, and read it over to him, if it was substantially true, and he said it was. (Witness here produced the statement to the Court, with the newspaper containing the Proclamations, &c., all of which were read.) [The statement is in substance, that Prisoner is an American citizen, and was ben in Duchess County, New York—that he is of Scotch extraction,—that he was on Navy Island with Mackenzie, where he held the military command of Brigadier General; but not lilling the proceedings of General Van Rersselaer there, he left the Patriots, and proce ded to Ohio, where he joned a body of Patriots, with whom he marched to Detroit, for the purpose of directing the proceedings of the Patriot amy there—That he understood the Canadians desired a republican form of Government, and he was desirous to aid them derstood the Canadians desired a republican form of Government, and he was desirous to aid them in procuring it.—That he was with the Patriots on Bois Blanc,—but was not at the attack on Malden,—that his companions name is Spencer, nephew to the late Governor Dewitt Cinton, and son of the late Chief Justice Spencer, of New York:—Witness at ted, that for the honor of his brother office s he felt it his duty here to state, that that part of Sutherlands despatch which said that the Ratish had fled, leaving their wine glasses on the British had fled, leaving their wine glasses on the table &c., was totally untrue, and that the prisoner had admitted it to be false, and that it was only

written for effect. Prisoner also stated to witness that he had acted along with General Thelier and that he had acted along with General Theller and Brophy, British subjects.

Witness now recollects, and wishes to state, that when he took Prisoner he remarked, that Americans had no business there in these times, to which the Prisoner replied, that he was going to Lower Sandusky to intercept some persons who had stolen his money, clothes and value from him at Monroe. That the prisoners were at the time chaing direct to the Canada shore, and at least one mile on this side of the line which leads to Sandusky, and their track was directed towards the Canada shore. The Prisoner had on at the time he was taken the same coat as he now wears, (an Ladian blanket coat, over which he wore a military cloak. When witness overtook the prisoners they cloak. When witness overtook the prisoners they were not on the line usually travelled on the ice. The course to Lower San lusky, witness thinks, is south westerly from where they took the puisoners, and the prisoners were going south east, or

The remarking upon the confusion and distinct, black as the size of the confusion and suppress and with the same as a Louve of the Court of the Court, which was the same all courts of the Court was commerced a causions withholding of that assessment of appoint to the confusion of the court then was, within the Province of Upper Canada, and not within the waters of the United States.—

How far were we from the schooner at the time of the arrest? About half a mile. Did Prisoner say witness above or below the Prisoner as to the current when he left the Canada shore? Above,—
Were we not within three miles of an Island in the vicinity of the schooner at the time of the arcset? No, as far as witness knows—knows no island nearer than Bois Blanc; which is seven or eight miles from where the schooner lay. What was the nearest point on the American shore to the place where Prisoner was arrested? Witness is not sufficiently acquainted with the American shore to answer positively, but thinks Gibraltar about the nearest point. The same question being put as to the Canada shore? Witness does not know any particular name for the nearest shore, but thinks they were about two or three miles from Hartley's Point.

Lower Canada,

One regiment of Glengary Highlanders, under the command of Lt. Col. Fraser, arrived in town yesterday from St. Phillipe, and created quite a sensation as they marched through our streets to the martial music of the spirit stirring bagpipe. They mustered about five hundred strong, and were generally considered as fine and effective a body of volunteers as could be produced in the province, such men as would "do or die" for their Queen and country. They are en route for their homes after having displayed their willingness to defend with their lives the glorious institutions of their fatherland, from the encroachments of internal traitors or foreign enemies.—[Mont. Herald, March 20.] March 20.]

From the Frederickton Senticel, March 10. Thursday afternoon, the following Resoluti were moved by Col. ALLEN the oldest member of the House, and were communicated to the Lieut. Governor yesterday, just previous to the proroga-tion taking place; and it were difficult to decide which is most to be admired, the patriotism and devotion which characterise those Resolves, or the feeling acknowledgement on the part of His Ex-

cellency, as it came fresh from the heart.

"Whereas the present state of the American frontier of Upper and Lower Canada, may render it incumbent on the British Government to adopt hostile measures for the security of the Queen's dominious, and the preservation of the national honour; And whereas this Province should come the preservation of the national honour; And whereas this Province should come the preservation of the national honour; And whereas this Province should come the preservation of the national honour; And whereas the Province should come the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the Preservation of the National Research (No. 1) and the nostile measures for the security of the Queen's dominious, and the preservation of the national honour; And whereas this Province should come forward on this occasion, with such unequivocal expressions of loyalty and zeal, as would do justice to the well known character and spirit of its in-

to the well known character and spirit of its inhabitants.

Therefore Resolved Unanimously, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the
Lieut. Governor, setting forth that in the event of
any necessity arising from a state of hostilities, His
Excellency be authorised, by and with the advice
and consent of the Executive Council, to draw
from the Provincial Treasury, a sum not exceeding £10,000, to meet any emergency, which the
public interests of the Province, or welfare of the
British colonies may appear to require.—And that
the House will make the provision for the same.
And farther Resolved That the Legislative
Council be requested to concur in the same."

EXTRACT FROM HIS EXCELLENCY'S RE-EXTRACT FROM HIS EXCELLENCY'S RE-

In concluding this address, I advert with feelings of proud emotion to your Joint Resolution, which has just been presented to me, placing at my disposal, the sum of £10,000, for the purpose my disposal, the sum of £10,000, for the purpose of enabling me to meet any emergency, which may arise out of the state of affairs now existing bearise out of the state of affairs now existing be-twixt the British and American governments, in consequence of the lawless and hostile proceed-ings of the armed banditti, by which the frontiers of Upper and Lower Canada are threatened from the United States, and for the object of preserving that connexion with the Mother Country, which is so warmly chefished by the inhabitants of this Decision.

Province.

Gentlemen.—By England's Queen—by the British people—and by your loyal Fellow Subjects of this and every other Colony of this vastempire, will your noble conduct at this crisis be duly appre-

For myself, I can in no otherwise repay the confidence which you have pleased to repose in me, than by devoting my utmost energies to the glorious cause, of preserving our soil from violation by hostile foreigners, and of maintaining to the loyal inhabitants of those traly British Colonies, the blyssings of British connexion, for which they have so unequivocally evinced their attachment

21. States.

From the N. Orleans Bee, March 5. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Levin Jones, arrived at this port, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 20th ult:—Two French brigs of war had arrive!, and the remainder of a squadron, 14 in all, were expected, to enforce the French claims, a part of which had been admitted. Fortifications had been commenced to protect the town in case of bombardment, which was expected.

States sloop of War Vandalia was spoken on the 20th ult, bound in.

Thomas Jefferson Sutherland was then brought in. The charge against him is in substance, that he being a citizen of the United States of America, a country at peace with Great Britain, had on or about the 28th of December last joined himself to William Lyon Mackenzie, in arms within the territy of Upper Canada, he was in terms of a Statute of this Province brought to answer therefor. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Ridout appeared as his Counsel. The Prisoner craved an adjournment, as it was but half an hour since his Counsel arrived, to whom he was stranger. This was not granted, as since the first meeting of the Court he had ample time to prepare for trial.

He objected to the constitution of the Court, as the working of the Court, as the prisoner is the same person he saw at Detroit, as the same person he saw at Detroit, as before deposed to.

Intervogated by the Prisoner. If at the time of any of the confederation, and declared in favor of the confederation, and the mean he so long endeavoured to meet, but was excited with pleasure a having within the territy of Upper Canada, he was in that Province (Hear, hear.) I do not consider that I go to Canada to suspend the agrees with president Bustament on extracts from kind the ex-vice president Bustament or extracts from kind to the

para of mexico, and an immediate change in the organization of the country was anticipated.

Verbal information obtained from the same scurce adds, that several states, Zacatecas among the rest, has declared in tavor of the federal government; that-a powerful force having been sent from Mexico against general Urrea, a part of the government troops had come out openly for the contemplated changes; that a battle had followed between the two parties: and the army had divided, those in favor of Urrea continued their march to join him, and the remainder returned to Mexico.

Island of Sacrificios, in one of them was the Baron lieve they will display towards me from the compensations, minister from France, who had left which the noble and illustrious duke has exh Mexico early in January. A squadron of ten frig-ates and ships was daily expected, but it was be-lieved that every thing would be settled amicably, particularly if the system proposed by Gomez Farias was pursued. In the mean time the French ok it for granted there is that it is his belief

Where did witness he same place as she ce of Upper Canada, the United States.—

the U

Worrign.

LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE Our news Schooner boarded yesterday at sea, twenty miles SSE. of Sandy Hook, the packet ship SULLY, Capt. LINES. These are to the date of the 9th ult. both from Paris and Havre,

Canada shore, he believes in the Township of Cdchester, and those are the only two witness saw
frozen in that part of the lake. Had there been
any others would witness be likely to see them?
If within a distance of three or four miles in that
the papers that is of interest here. Accounts
had been received in London of the destruction of
had been received in London of the destruction of If within a distance of three or four miles in that vicinity, witness would have seen them. Was the ice some days before broken across from short to shore, above the schooner? Witness cannot say, as he was either at Sandwuch or Toronto at that time. How many miles below Amherstburgh was witness when he first saw Prisoner? About 9 miles as tar as he can judge from memory. How long time elapsed before he pursued Prisoner after having seen him? About twenty minutes. Was witness above or below the Prisoner as to the current when he left the Canada shore? Above,—

Were we not within three miles of an Island in had taken place between Her Majesty's Govern-

> addressed, by permission, that body as Agent for the Canadas. In the debate on it Lord Glenelg declared, that the Act would immediately be put nectared, that the Act would immediately be put into execution in Canada, without waiting for the arrival of Lord Durham. We perceive from a paragraph in a French paper that Mr. Ellice, M. P. is also to visit Canada, on a mission from Government, through the precise nature of it is not

stated.

Parliament and the people seem very unanimous in supporting the measures of Government in regard to Canada—Preparations continue to be made for the despatch of troops to the Provinces, and as soon as the season will permit, a large force of steamers is to be collected on the lakes under the command of an officer of the Navy. Great anxiety was evinced for further intelligence from this country, and the steamers were ordered to board all vessels hence, in the chops of the Channel to take from them the mails. The Hastings 74 has been commissioned at Sheerness for the purpose of taking out Lord Durham'

There is nothing of importance either from France or Spain. A passenger in the Burgundy, arrived at Havre, committed suicide on the voyage out. He was supposed to be a French merchant of Rochelle. Parliament and the people seem very unanimou

chant of Rochelle.

London, Feb. 4.—The frost in the river ha this year, for the first time, interfered with the regular sailing of the American packets; the Ontario and the Toronto still remain in the ice.

London, Feb. 7.—Stock Exchange, 12 o'clock.—
Cocale are beauty this program and for a short

past 4 .- The markets has been very heavy, and prices have declined. For cash, twes have fallen 20c; threes 5c. For the end of the month, fives have fallen 25c; threes 10c; Neapolitan have

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Durham—My Lords, I think it necessary to address a few words to your Lordships in explanation of the principles which will hereafter influence my conduct, and which in point of fact have induced me to accept the office which I now hold. My Lord, it is impossible for language to express the reluctance with which I have consented to undertake this duty, and nothing but the most ardent attachment and the most determined to the contract of the mined devotion to her most gracious Majesty's house and interests, and to the service of my courtry, could have induced me to place myself acter in a situation where I fear that I cannot answer the expectations of my noble friends who have requested me to undertake this office, or

even my own.—(hear. hear.)

The noble and illustrious duke, who has spoken with so much candour to night, has stated that he regrets to hear that the measure which you lord-ships are now called on to consider, is merely the support of a particular party in Canada, I can assure your lordships that it is with no such view, that I have undertaken my present duty. (Hear,

My duty as I conceive it, is to assert in the first instance, the supremacy of Her Majesty's Govern-ment, and to vindicate in the next the honor and the dignity of the law, taking care that it is not set at nought in the remotest cabin, in the remo-test settlement of Canada, (hear, hear.) and I shall feel that I have not performed that duty shall feel that I have not performed that duty whilst the dignity and supremacy of the crown and law continued to be assailed. (Hear, hear.) Having settled these primary and preliminary objects, I wish, casting aside all considerations of a French, a British, and a Canadian party —for I will know nothing of a French, a British, or a Canadian party, but will look on them all alike as her Majesty's subjects, (hear, hear.) I wish, I repeat, to extend to them all equal justice and protection, (hear, hear.) I will protect on the one hand the local rights and privilege of those who may be considered as the proprietors of the soil, hand the local rights and privilege of those who may be considered as the proprietors of the soil, and on the other those commercial rights and privileges which are considered more peculiarly to affect the British settlers. The noble and learned lord at the close of the speech which he delivered from the bench below me, said that I have undertaken but a thankless task in cerrying out with me to Canada the suspension of its constitution. My lords, on this as on many other points, I cannot agree with that noble and learned

These acts ought not to be cons light in which the noble and learned lock has been pleased to view them. The constitution of Canada is suspended, not by any Act of the British Parliament, but by the rebellious acts of individu-

ieve they will display towards me fro on this occasion, as on all other occasthe public interests have been co noble earl then sat down amidst loud che from both sides of the House.)

From the New York Com. Advertise STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We announced, yesterday, in our usual public pool; and, in a second edition, the receipt of pers, and the final passage of the Canada bi the House of Lords. The additional intellig brought by this arrival is limited the captain h ing but two Liverpool papers, one of the 16th the

The abandonment of Navy Island by the man auders was known in London on the 1th, and had an effect on the stocks—giving them slight

The London packets Ontario and Torono week still ice-bound in St.Kathering's dock, on the 11th. £200 had been offerred for a steamer to tow the out, but none would us detake it. It is said that the out of the said that the out is head to be said that the out is the said that t the Ontario has lost £200—another paper say £500—by passengers giving up their berths and embarking at Liverpool. The weather was a tensely cold at the latest dates, and the canals of navigable rivers were frozen.

The army movements still continued on a lar be put in commission in the spring, and that a wasteamer would be placed on Lake Ontario. Lord Eldon's will was under probate. The the duty on £1,000 is £30, on £10,000 £200, s £20,000 £350, on £30,000 £450, on £35,00 £525—and so on in regular progression.

The cotton market had changed materially in The cotton market had changed materially ince our previous advises. For the week ending the 9th there was a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per lb., and a father decline in the week ending the 16th, making a falling off in price of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ from the first to the middle of the month. At the last dates there had been an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$. The nett decline from the 1st to 21st was, therefore, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

U. S. Baris shares are quoted in London, Feb. 19th, at £25 10s. a 12s. 6d.

The Bank of England reduced its rates of &count on the 19th of February, to 4 per cent. The Bank has recently found so little demand money, that the amount of its securities he fill to £22,569,000. It is usually £30,000,000. I London paper of the 16th says "American senties are in request here, and some of them be. tics are in request here, and some advanced 1 or 2 per cent this week.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Very little doing in either of the Turids, although the British mailed in rather improved stuce the early part of the nating, from 921, 3, to 923, at present 921 sellen-Exchequer Bills, 55 57; India bonts, 55 57; Bank stock, 2054; India stock, 265. BANK OF ENGLAND.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and vember, 1837, to the 6th February, 1838. Circulation £18,206,000 Securities £22,569,00 Bullion 9,513,00

£29,472,000

Downing street, Feb. 8, 1838. A comparison with the last account shows a increase in the circulation of £306,000; an increase in the deposits of £274,000; a decrease in the curities of £37,000; and increase in the bull

Three p'clock .- Consols for the account, 24.

FRANCE. The news from this kingdom, and the ceited generally, is of little importance. The Cunier of Deputies had been engaged, several days a sharp debate on the very grave question what the deputies should or should not were a detective costume, as they did in the reign of Cusies X. A vote in favor of the costume was taken the 6th, but reconsidered and reversed on the state of the companying manners seem to lost see which the opposition papers seem to look

as a great triumph.

The King had a large dinner party on SmbJ,
the 4th; among the guests were Mr. and Ms.

The Montieur of Feb. 8 contains certain st nances for the regulation of the judicial tribu PARIS, Feb. 17th .- Five per cents, 100, 35;3 per cents, 79, 50. Exchange in London, 1 25

The civil war still drags its slow length along-Espartero had a skirmish—or perhapa a with the Carlists, on the 31st of January, an "hit them again" on the 27th. The st Don Carlos seem to be growing despreta. old story is revived, of negociations for a riage of his son with the young Queen. Oo other hand, the Rothschilds are said to be made the solution of the solu negociations with the Queen's government in large loan, to be secured on the quicksilver man

The Madrid journals are to the 11th of February ry, and Bayone of the 14th. Reports were ved by the Madrid Cabinet, from the proauthorities, stating that in consequent outrages committed in various dis found necessary to proclaim martial law Cordova, Cadiz, and Huelva. On the tinos, under the command of Grac Sanx, Briz, Pardinos, and Col, Urbino the united bands of Bastilo, Tollada, near Ubeda, when the rebels were dender the command the loss of many killed and wounded and a oners, including twelve Carlist officers and

13 The Earl of Gosford was yesterday upon by his honor the Mayor, and a large and gentlemen, who were introduced to his leaf by the British corsul. His lordship accompanhe the Mayor to the City Hall, where num members of the common council, at were introduced to him. The Earl exp great satisfaction at the manner in who been received in Boston, in this city, where on his journey; and he has bee ingly gratified at the feelings which he vading the great body of the American regard to the Canadian troubles, and desire which exists for preserving the amicable relations between the two natis Earl, presented to Washington for a few Earl proceeds to Washington for a few we anticipate the best effects from his viwe anticipate the cost federal capital, in allaying any connected with recent frontier disloreship has accepted an invitation from the for visiting our public institutions on the from Washington.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

The Wera KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MA Our English news is to the 2 and copious details will be found umas. In addition we find the fo the Commercial Advertiser, as an ions expressed in a debate in the In the course of the debate Lo clared his opinion that a separatio from Great Britain was inevitable from Great Britain was inevitation made as easy as possible.

Lord Brougham opposed the bicensured the government for rearly and efficient measures to particular to the management of the service of the

The Duke of Wellington main tity of keeping a large military f tas. Said the war mark not cond, or likely to be soon settled.
Lord Glenelg eulogised the Gosford—and declared his full integrity of our government.
Caroline affair, he said that if that any Brisish subject was liab ministry would not shrink from It may be expected perhaps, give some opinion on the charact proposed and adopted by the H

the pacifying of Canada, an

the whole, we have sufficient re-

therewith. The strong military

ere now, been sent out to these (pension of the Constitution in L appointment of Earl Durham as and the ample powers with which all indicate a correct perception importance of the controversy, as vigour and spirit to the minis which they have long been defi time ministers have clung to the a hope, that by their liberal conc clamour in Lower Canada they satisfy every demand, disarm ev reasonable opposition, and bring sembly to rest in the possession eign power. Every man who k had common penetration, knew th as well attempt to satisfy the Bog," as to appease the insati. Lower Canada; but they made struggled on through a host of in until even leaden dullness and into Vigorous life, and are roused our of the Crown and the inte pirc. Now that the matter is fa placed before the British Parlia we need not apprehend that the be any more left in their late de nor shall we see republican pr ces again adopted and sanction British Constitution. On bot points the conduct of the rebel friends has removed the flimsy obscured their alterior designs, pretend to be ignorant of the ma its character and tendency. W cut the idea that our affairs are a satisfactory state, as to render further vigilance on our part; are still required to watch ever ed with our affairs at home or all their nature and effects, and be every thing that would throw u ger which we have so lately es arc so far in a fair way of bein relieve us from anxiety for the are neither so far advanced in nor yet placed on so permanent ly us in being indifferent to the or in leaving every thing to its strike down an insidious fee, of of every measure that really t peace and prosperity: The appointment of Earl D in Chief is, on the whole, true that he is a liberal reform

liberal among the aristocracy; no danger on this account. Th lican. The radicals have claim together committed to all their has rejected the claim, and de who made it, and the measure would have made him subser controversy in this country has question of "reform," or "no a republic,25 or the "British C fact has long been asserted by denied by their opponents; but sunk and silenged in rebellion, "pure democracy" has start forbidding likeness, as Satan die Ithuriel's speat. Then, as the and designs of parties can be p by plausible but hollow profess to dread in Lord Durham's lib ples. On almost all the quest settlement in these Provinces take the side of the loyalists, the essential characteristics of tution against the attacks of d neither be deceived nor bul friendship and conferring rew and we are quite willing that of the reformers, not revolution the full benefit of any principle may hold in common with the the proposed amnesty, he will with discretion, and neither pa without due deliberation and e criminate pardon would be only indiscriminate execution; but that his Lordship will fall into is able to judge for himself, an being any man's puppet, as l man's slave. He is a man of and will maintain the British he is liberal in politics.

The Americans appear to be in the principles and usages and comity, without consider how their innovations may is selves. The British Govern time ago to the Governor of York, for the surrender of two and James Bamber, to be take charge of murder, committed years since. Governor Marcy to be given up, but afterwar from New York, recalled his the Recorder of New York to and act on his own judgment. and the men have been dischathat the alledged murder arose and was therefore to be classe